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ABSTRACT

These two annotated reading guides to Boston's political and social history developed out of lecture sequences offered at the Boston Public Library under the National Endowment for the Humanities Library Learning Program. The first, which cites 28 titles focusing on various community leaders of Boston from the coming of the Puritans to the 1970's, is divided into the eight general areas covered by the lectures: Bibles, Bluebloods, Brahmins, Benefactors, Beautifiers, Bosses, Bureaucrats, and Bewilderment. The 16 readings listed for the second course examine the structures and functions of families in order to gain deeper insight into the organization of society. Included are works from the disciplines of history, sociology, anthropology, and literature, with a particular emphasis on materials linked to the Boston area. (RAA)

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Boston An Urban Community

Bibles, Brahmins and Bosses: Leadership and the Boston Community

An Annotated Reading List
Prepared by
Alexander Bloom
with the assistance of
the Boston Public
Library Staff

IR008042

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Boston Public Library, 1976

FOREWORD

The Boston Public Library is pleased to present a series of annotated reading guides as a follow-up to the lectures in its NEH Learning Library Program, "Boston: An Urban Community."

The Library's program has been developed under the Cultural Institutions Program of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), a new national program whose purpose is to help libraries, museums and other cultural institutions become centers of formal humanities education for their communities. An advisory committee, composed of outstanding scholars from academic institutions in the Boston area, assist in the selection of topics for the program's learning activities and helps recruit the teachers for it.

The first two eight-week learning sequences were:

"Bibles, Brahmins and Bosses: Leadership and the Boston Community" with Thomas O'Connor, Professor of History, Boston College. February 3 - April 7, 1975.

"Boston's Architecture: From First Townhouse to New City Hall" with Gerald Bernstein, Professor of Art History, Brandeis University. February 8 - March 29, 1975.

INTRODUCTION

This reading guide to Boston political and social history developed out of an offering at the Boston Public Library under the National Endowment for the Humanities' Learning Library Program. The eight-week sequence, entitled "Bibles, Brahmins, and Bosses," presented a series of lectures by Professor Thomas H. O'Connor of the Boston College History Department. The lectures covered the period from the coming of the Puritans to the modern day.

This reading guide has been divided into the eight general areas upon which the lectures focused. They were:

1. Bibles: The religious and political leaders who established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, and who laid the moral and ethical foundations of the Puritan Commonwealth.

2. Bluebloods: The political leaders of the Revolutionary era who set the social tone of Boston society in the late eighteenth century.

3. Brahmins: The social leaders of Boston in the first quarter of the nineteenth century who took upon themselves the dual obligation of controlling the political future of the newly chartered city and also directing its financial prosperity.

4. Benefactors: The intellectual and religious leaders of Boston in the mid-nineteenth century who launched a series of humanitarian reforms.

5. Beautifiers: The social and financial leaders of Boston at the turn of this century.

6. Bosses: The ethnic and political leaders of twentieth century Boston who rose to power and prominence based in the neighborhoods.

7. Bureaucrats: The business and academic leaders of the post-World War II era who attempted to create a new coalition of community leaders.

8. Bewilderment: A survey of the present condition of leadership and the problems of Boston in the 1970's.

BIBLES

Samuel Eliot Morison. Builders of the Bay Colony. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930, xiv, 365 p.

A Boston institution himself, Samuel Eliot Morison is one of America's greatest historians and colonial experts. His early works on the American Puritans helped change the stereotyped picture of the dour Massachusetts Bay colonist to a more balanced, sympathetic view of individuals trying to sustain their religious, political and intellectual beliefs in a rough, new world. This particular work is a series of portraits of the colony's "builders." Some are well-known names in American history: John Winthrop, John Eliot, and Anne Bradstreet. Others are less known to us, such as the fur trader and frontier magistrate William Pynchon or Henry Dunster of Harvard. Their inclusion helps provide a rounded view of the colony, a goal of much of Morison's writing.

Paperback edition: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1964.

Edmund S. Morgan. The Puritan Dilemma: The Story of John Winthrop. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1958, 224 p.

Morgan's brief biography of John Winthrop is one of a series published by Little, Brown. The greatest value of the series lies in a synthesis of the individual's life with the crucial questions or movements of his age. Thus, this book serves not only as an extended sketch of the first Massachusetts Bay Governor, but is the best introduction to the often knotty problems of the religious debates which plagued the seventeenth

century Puritans. The difficulties with Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams, for example, are placed in their intellectual context. Similarly, the internal paradox which Winthrop felt, his "dilemma," sheds light on the conflict of religious righteousness versus the democratic spirit. This work is a very accessible introduction to Puritan thinking.

Paperback edition: Little, Brown & Co., [n.d.].

Darrett B. Rutman. Winthrop's Boston: Portrait of a Puritan Town, 1630-1649. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1965, x, 324 p.

This work focuses on the developing society of Puritan New England and discusses whether Puritans were able to achieve the high-minded goals they set for themselves. Beginning with Winthrop's speech to the community, given aboard ship on the trans-Atlantic crossing, Rutman charts the development of the town against the ideal. He illustrates Winthrop's disenchantment not with the English religious scene, but with societal developments. As the colony grows one sees Winthrop's conception become increasingly less applicable and by 1649, totally meaningless. Congregationalism and dispersion have replaced his concept of a single, unified society.

Paperback edition: W. W. Norton, 1972.

BLUEBLOODS

Esther Forbes. Paul Revere and the World He Lived In. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1942, xiii, 510 p.

The importance of Paul Revere extended well beyond his famous "midnight ride" and Esther Forbes illustrates this in her popular biography of the Boston silversmith and patriot. While her book focuses on Revere's life, beginning with his parents and his childhood, it is simultaneously a social portrait of the community in which Revere lived. The first half of the book, in fact, precedes that famous "eighteenth of April" and provides a view of pre-Revolutionary Boston. Running parallel to Revere's life in the book is that of Thomas Hutchinson, of the wealthy merchant family. Hutchinson will also come to play a significant role in the Revolution, but as a Loyalist Governor and ultimately an exile.

Paperback edition: Houghton Mifflin Co., [n.d.].

James M. Banner. To the Hartford Convention: The Federalists and the Origins of Party Politics in Massachusetts, 1789-1815. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1969, xiii, 378 p.

The Hartford Convention of December, 1814, marks the death knell of the kind of New England Federalism which had dominated the political scene since the Revolution. Banner seeks to answer the question of why the Federalists were willing to assent to the Convention's decisions against the War of 1812, but not willing to carry their opposition against the government's policy further. His

conclusion is that Federalism was already beginning to feel the republican pressures which would ultimately overwhelm it and that rivalries already existed within the conservative factions. Another valuable section of the work is a discussion of the intellectual origins of Federalism.

Samuel Eliot Morison. Harrison Gray Otis, 1765-1848: The Urbane Federalist. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1969, xxii, 561 p.

Originally his doctoral dissertation (The Life and Letters of Harrison Gray Otis), Morison has revised and condensed this biography of one of his ancestors. A leading Federalist around the turn of the nineteenth century, Otis was a legislator and Congressman, as well as delegate to the Hartford Convention. While praising Otis' virtues, Morison is well aware of his relative's shortcomings, especially with regards to his Federalist ideas. Part of the revision of the work has included an expanded discussion of life and the social scene during Otis' years.

BRAHMINS

Martin Green. The Problem of Boston: Some Readings in Cultural History. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1966, 234 p.

An Englishman and a literary critic, Martin Green brings a fresh view to his analysis of the cultural world of nineteenth century Boston. His focuses are on the ways in which culture intertwines with social development and on the particularly unique aspects of Boston culture.

Seeing the century clearly divided between the pre-Civil War years and the Gilded Age, Green chooses two Boston cultural figures, George Ticknor and Charles Eliot Norton, to symbolize their respective eras. This book is a provocative discussion of some neglected aspects of nineteenth century Boston culture.

Paperback edition: W. W. Norton, [n.d.].

Ferris Greenslet. The Lowells and Their Seven Worlds. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1946, xi, 442 p.

Actually a work which extends beyond the chronological boundaries of this sub-heading, Greenslet's book follows the path of New England history through the lives of the members of the Lowell family, some of whose most illustrious members lived during this period. Greenslet's seven worlds -- the New World, the Revolution, Turbid Time, Periclean Age, Civil War, Victorian New England, and the New World Again -- provide the setting for several generations of Lowells, many of whom live through more than one age. One interesting aspect of this book, is the close connection between the Lowells and Harvard.

Thomas H. O'Connor. Lords of the Loom, the Cotton Whigs and the Coming of the Civil War. New York: Scribner, 1968, ix, 214 p.

A study of the political, social, and economic attitudes of such Massachusetts textile leaders as the Lowells, the Lawrences, and the Appletons as they made the transformation from a small group of entrepreneurs after the War of 1812 to a major force in the affairs of the Bay State by the first

half of the nineteenth century. Linked to the plantation South by their need for cotton, the textile leaders attempted to play down the Abolition movement and placate their Southern friends, until the Kansas-Nebraska Act caused them to support the free-soil cause in Kansas. According to O'Connor the Civil War did not come about because of an "irrepressible" conflict between the economic systems of the North and the South, but in spite of the earnest efforts of Northern conservatives such as the "Lords of the Loom" to head off such a catastrophe.

BENEFACTORS

Henry Steele Commager. Theodore Parker. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1936, ix, 339 p.

Another work by a dean of American history, Henry Steele Commager's life of Theodore Parker draws a portrait of a man committed to the reforms of the mid-nineteenth century, but unwilling to travel the path of withdrawal from society chosen by some of his contemporaries. Parker was involved in an enormous variety of undertakings. A Unitarian minister faced with conservative trends within the religion, he chose to remain in the church and fight for reform, unlike Emerson. In addition, Parker was a Transcendentalist, an Abolitionist, and a scholar who wrote with considerable expertise on theology, linguistics, science, literature, and history. Given the leading lights of literary Concord, this Bostonian is often overlooked.

Paperback edition: Beacon Press, 1947.

Van Wyck Brooks. The Flowering of New England. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1936, 6, 550 p.

Van Wyck Brooks' study of New England literature and culture in the first half of the nineteenth century is a classic. As a single work, it provides a unified appraisal of the development of an American native culture. Yet, from its first chapter on "The Boston of Gilbert Stuart", through those on Prescott, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Holmes and many others, Brooks' work can be enjoyed by dipping in here and there. Brooks' scope leaves few anecdotal stones unturned.

Paperback edition: Dutton, [n.d.].

Russel B. Nye. William Lloyd Garrison and the Humanitarian Reformers. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1955, 215 p.

Another in the excellent series from which Morgan's biography of Winthrop came, Nye's short life of Garrison places the Abolitionist at the center of the anti-slavery movement. Yet, it does not make the all-too-common mistake of focusing solely on Garrison when discussing Abolitionism. Other leaders of the movement, including those who predate Garrison, are included. Additionally, other aspects of Garrison's life are discussed, as are the other social and reformist currents of the time.

Paperback edition: Little, Brown & Co., 1969.

BEAUTIFIERS

Cleveland Amory. The Proper Bostonians. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., 1947, 381 p.

Cleveland Amory's somewhat anecdotal history of the "proper" Bostonians makes delightful reading, with a number of serious arguments stitched in. Discussing a variety of first families and their lifestyles, customs, and manners, Amory develops the story of the Boston elite. He finds that they extend not back to the Mayflower or the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but to the "merchant princes" of the nineteenth century. A book which is witty and wise and of a world which seems much less near us today than when it was written in 1947.

Paperback edition: Dutton, [n.d.].

Arthur Mann. Yankee Reformers in the Urban Age. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1954, x, 314 p.

The traditional portrait of the late nineteenth century Yankee withdrawing from the world of Boston politics and reform to one of the "genteel" tradition is challenged by Arthur Mann. While clearly not justifying or defending all Brahmins, Mann does find a goodly number of serious reformers and sincere liberalism. Some of the areas he considers are social welfare, settlement work, antitrust crusading, as well as other reforms.

Paperback edition: Harper and Row, 1954.

Louise Hall Tharp. Mrs. Jack, A Biography of Isabella Stewart Gardner. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1965, xii, 365 p.

Perhaps the other side of Arthur Mann's coin, Louise Tharp's subject is truly a late nineteenth century Boston institution. An outsider who came to dominate Boston society and who left to the city her palatial home-museum, "Mrs. Jack" was also involved with Boston reform and politics. Within Tharp's pages are illustrations of Isabella Stewart Gardner's influence on art and social customs, as well as sketches of some of her friends: Henry Adams, Henry James, John Singer Sargent, James MacNeil Whistler, Charles Eliot Norton, and Bernard Berenson. If nothing else, Mrs. Jack's manner and style make for an appealing story.

BOSSES

Edwin O'Connor. The Last Hurrah. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1956, 427 p.

The classic novel of Boston politics, Edwin O'Connor's story is of a thinly disguised James Michael Curley. While some events have been rearranged and the time in which the novel set is a bit more modern than would be historically correct, Frank Skeffington's (Curley) last campaign offers a great deal of insight into the phenomenon who was at the center of Boston politics for nearly forty years. From the way in which he dealt with the needs of his constituents to his ability to sway an audience, O'Connor provides an insightful picture of the ultimate Boston Irish politician.

Paperback edition: Bantam Books.

Leslie G. Ainley. Boston Mahatma: The Public Career of Martin M. Lomasney. Boston: Bruce Humphries, Inc., 1949, x, 249 p.

A somewhat uncritical biography of one of the most important of the pre-Curley ward bosses, Martin Lomasney. From his seat of power in the West End (at that time the famous Ward 8), Lomasney became one of the typical turn-of-the-century urban bosses, caring for the people in his district and turning out the precise vote he expected on election day. Never attaining any office higher than State Senator, Lomasney had the power to make or break other Boston politicians, including once promising an opponent "to lick you with a newsboy" and doing so. Ainley's work is, however, much too praiseful and too apt to smooth over the rough spots.

Joseph Francis Dineen. The Purple Shamrock: The Hon. James Michael Curley of Boston. New York: W. W. Norton, 1949, 331 p.

Until a scholarly life of Curley is written, Joseph Dineen's work will stand as the best biography of Boston's legendary political boss. Emerging at a time when bosses were commonplace on the American political scene, Curley lasted well beyond the decline of his contemporaries. Dineen, in fact, comments in his introduction that with the fall of Frank Hague of Jersey City, Curley remained the only "old-time boss" left in 1949. While neither academic nor "authorized," Dineen's book does have the advantage of Curley's direct participation. It grew out of Curley's attempt to tell "his side of the story" to Dineen, a Boston Globe reporter. In addition to Curley, himself, sketches of other

individuals from Boston's political past include Martin Lomasney, John F. ("Honey Fitz") Fitzgerald, Maurice Tobin, and John McCormack. Of added interest is the ambivalent relationship between Curley and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

BUREAUCRATS AND BEWILDERMENT

Because of the temporal proximity of the source material, little has been written about the history of Boston politics in the years after the Second World War. One notable exception is the work dealing with the early years of John F. Kennedy's career. Kenneth P. O'Donnell and David F. Powers, with Joe McCarthy, "Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye": Memories of John F. Kennedy (Boston: Little Brown & Co., 1972, ix, 434 p.) is the best of the books, from a Boston perspective. Described as a "warm, intimate portrait of JFK" by his "two oldest cronies," these remembrances cover all of Kennedy's career. The first four chapters, however, deal with his development in Boston, his entry into Congressional politics, the Senate fight with Henry Cabot Lodge, and his use of Massachusetts as a political base to seek the Vice-Presidential nomination in 1956. Offering insight into JFK's early years, this book also is valuable for understanding the post-war Boston political scene.

Beyond this and other similar works, little has been done on local Boston political developments, notably the mayoralties of John Hynes and John Collins. A work which traces the physical change of Boston in these years is Walter Muir Whitehill, Boston in the Age of John Fitzgerald Kennedy (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1966, xv, 208 p.)

A significant change for modern Boston has been the partial breakdown of the neighborhoods, a pheno-

menon to which sociologists have paid close attention. Three studies of these changes in Boston have been published. Both Herbert Gans, The Urban Villagers (New York, Free Press of Glencoe, 1962, xvi, 367 p.; paperback edition: Free Press) and Marc Fried, The World of the Urban Working Class (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1973, ix, 410 p.) deal with the now defunct West End. William F. Whyte, Street-Corner Society (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955, xxii, 366 p.; paperback edition: University of Chicago) discusses the North End.

Difficulties regarding the school system are not new and two works published during the 1960's deal with the relationships between Boston politics, the school committee and the ethnic groups of Boston. They are Jonathan Kozol, Death at an Early Age (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1967, xiii, 240 p.; paperback edition: Bantam Books) and Peter Schrag, Village School Downtown (Boston: Beacon Press, 1967, 191 p.; paperback edition: Beacon Press).

SUPPLEMENTARY

Three additional books which do not directly fit into the divisions established for this sequence are extremely worthwhile for a general understanding of Boston's growth and development. They are:

Walter Muir Whitehill. Boston: A Topographical History. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968, xi, 299 p.

This work traces the changes in the Boston landscape, from its beginnings as a peninsula connected to the rest of Massachusetts by a narrow neck of land to the contemporary work of the Boston Redevelopment Authority. Landfills, architecture styles, city planning (or lack of it) and many other topics come under the scrutiny of the former Boston Atheneum director, Walter Muir Whitehill.

Oscar Handlin. Boston's Immigrants. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1941, xvii, 287 p.

Beginning with nineteenth century Boston before the mass of immigration and with the conditions in Ireland which forced the peasants off the land and to America, Harvard historian Oscar Handlin charts the impact of the "new" Bostonians on the city during the nineteenth century. While dealing with all the immigrant groups who came during the last century, the focus is primarily on the Irish and native American reaction to them. An invaluable introduction to Boston history.

Paperback edition: Atheneum, 1968.

Sam Bass Warner, Jr. Streetcar Suburbs. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1962, xxi, 288 p.

One of America's leading urban historians, Boston University's Sam Bass Warner here analyses the alterations in the Boston geography which resulted from the coming of the streetcar and the way in which this change in transportation led to the development of the suburbs at the end of the trolley lines. An important work for looking at the physical changes and living patterns in late nineteenth century Boston.

Paperback edition: Atheneum, 1969.

Boston An Urban Community

Family Life in Boston: From Colonial Times to The Present

An Annotated Reading List
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"Boston's Architecture: From First Townhouse to New City Hall" with Gerald Bernstein, Professor of Art History, Brandeis University. February 3 - March 29, 1975.

"Family Life in Boston: From Colonial Times to the Present" with Nancy Cott, Professor of History, Yale University. April 3 - May 22, 1975.

INTRODUCTION

The recent interest in social history, particularly in the study of ordinary persons' lives, has been accompanied by the emergence of the "history of the family" as a vital area of interest. By examining the structures and functions of families, one can gain deeper insight into the organization of society. The subject of family history is particularly enhanced by an interdisciplinary approach. In the Learning Library Program sequence on "Family Life in Boston: from Colonial Times to the Present," taught by Nancy F. Cott, Ph.D., works from the disciplines of history, sociology, anthropology, and literature were recommended, with a particular emphasis on materials linked to the Boston area.

Antin, Mary. The Promised Land. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin, 1912. xv, 373 (1) p.

This colorful autobiography centers on Antin's childhood in Polotzk, Russia, and her subsequent emigration to Boston in 1894. The book, enormously popular in its time, graphically depicts the process of Americanization in the city. Antin skillfully evokes the tenor of life in both the old world and the new, and suggests that the fulfillment of the American dream is possible in the latter. She traces the disintegration of her family life in Boston's slums, and interprets the breakdown as an inevitable factor in the Americanization process. This fine example of immigrant literature is especially attuned to family structure and change. See also Antin's From Plotsk to Boston (Boston, Clarke, 1899), an account of her experiences written when she was eleven years old.

Paperback edition: Houghton, Mifflin, 1969.

Aries, Phillipe. Centuries of Childhood: A Social History of Family Life. New York, Knopf, 1962. 447 p.

Aries examines the development of ideas about the nature of the family and the nature of childhood from the Middle Ages to the eighteenth century in Europe. Using works of art, diaries, and the history of education and of games in a rich

interweaving of evidence, Aries suggests that medieval Europeans perceived children as small adults. From the seventeenth century to the modern era, however, the concept of childhood as a distinct phase of life evolved, and with this change appeared the modern concept of the family.

Paperback edition: Random House

Brown, Richard D. "Two Baltic Families Who Came to America: The Jacobsons and the Kruskals, 1870-1970," American Jewish Archives, 24 (April, 1972), pp. 39-93.

Haley, Alex. "My Furthest Back Person-- the African," New York Times Magazine, July 16, 1972, pp. 12-16.

In these two articles the authors trace their own family histories using oral sources. Brown traces the history of his mother's family from the mid-nineteenth century to the present. He discusses issues of assimilation which account for the rapid loss of the centuries-old tradition of Judaism once his ancestors arrived in America. He focuses on the interplay between social forces and individual circumstances and concludes by noting the loss of functions which the family institution has suffered over time. In a different and fascinating example of a specific family history relying on both written and oral sources, Haley traces his forebears back over ten generations. Using as a starting point his grandmother's tales, faithfully transmitted from gener-

ation to generation, he locates the clan in Africa from which his father's family originated. He meets the griot-- the clan historian-- in Gambia, and then traces the very slave ship that had brought his forebear to America in the eighteenth century. Haley is working on a book, Roots, which will more fully relate his discoveries and he has established the Kinte Foundation, which is concerned with black genealogical research.

Demos, John. "The American Family in Past Time," American Scholar, 43 (Summer, 1974), pp. 422-446.

In a useful introduction to family history, Demos discusses some of the most interesting issues in the field: sex roles, child-rearing, privacy, the functions the family performs for its members and for the society at large, and how these have altered over time.

Demos, John. A Little Commonwealth: Family Life in Plymouth Colony. New York, Oxford University Press, 1970. xvi, 201 p.

This study of seventeenth century social life examines the interaction of values, institutions, and the environment. Demos presents data about the size, fertility, and mortality of the colonial family, and probes their material culture by examining their clothing, housing, and furniture.

He speculates about the possible family roles and relationships. A Little Commonwealth provides a fine impressionistic view of colonial family life drawn from the scant surviving evidence, and enriched by the use of theoretical models from anthropology and Eriksonian ego psychology.

Paperback edition: Oxford University Press

Gans, Herbert. The Urban Villagers: Groups and Class in the Life of Italian-Americans. New York, Free Press of Glencoe, 1962. xvi, 367 p.

Using the technique of participant-observation, Gans studies the now defunct West End neighborhood of Boston, particularly the native-born Americans of Italian parentage. He examines the neighborhood just before the onset of "urban renewal," when its residents were widely dispersed. Gans comments on the structures of family, peer group, community, and the subcultures of the working class. He also evaluates the results of the urban redevelopment plan under the Federal renewal program.

Paperback edition: Free Press of Glencoe

Gordon, Michael, comp. The American Family in Social-Historical Perspective. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1973. xv, 428 p.

Rabb, Theodore K. and Rotberg, Robert I., eds. The Family in History: Interdisciplinary Essays. New York, Harper and Row, 1973. 235 p.

Skolnick, Arlene S. and Skolnick, Jerome H., eds. Family in Transition: Rethinking Marriage, Sexuality, Child Rearing, and Family Organization. Boston, Little, Brown, 1971. xiii, 542 p.

Recent interest in the history of the family has not yet spawned many general interpretive works, but it has engendered a number of anthologies on pertinent themes. Gordon's collection of essays focuses on ethnicity, growing up, sex roles, sexuality, and demographic trends in history. He includes both European and American studies in his anthology, which is unified by the concept of modernization. Rabb and Rotberg's collection was originally published as an issue of the Journal of Interdisciplinary History in 1971. The Spring, 1975 edition of this journal contains a second collection of articles on American and European family themes. The Skolnick and Skolnick volume, in contrast to the other two, primarily analyzes contemporary family issues. The editors' purpose in this undertaking is to challenge conventional views about

the ideology of the nuclear family. Essays center on conceptions of the family, and the politics of sex, marriage, child rearing, household, and life style.

Paperback editions: Gordon, St. Martin's Press; Rabb and Rotberg, Harper and Row; Skolnick and Skolnick, Little Brown.

Laslett, Peter. The World We Have Lost. New York, Scribners, 1966. xvi, 280 p.

This innovative work, sponsored by the Cambridge Group for the History of Population and Social Structure, presents a sociological history of seventeenth-century England. Laslett uses demographic evidence and techniques to suggest that the household was the major nexus of change and continuity during the now lost world of the pre-industrial era.

Paperback edition: Scribners.

Marquand, John. The Late George Apley: A Novel in the Form of a Memoir. Boston, Little, Brown, 1937. vi, 354 p.

Marquand's delightful portrait of that fictional proper Bostonian, George William Apley, outlines not only the vicissitudes of an individual life, but also the larger dimensions of changing morals and manners. The novel encompasses Apley's history between 1866 and 1933: his childhood, marriage, adulthood, and family

background. Apley's statement, "I am the sort of man I am, because environment prevented my being anything else," underlines his struggles to cope with both his social responsibilities and the world outside his circumscribed sphere. Marquand's novel is a fine example of a literary work illuminating specific structures and changes in family history.

Paperback edition: Pocketbooks.

Morgan, Edmund S. The Puritan Family: Religion and Domestic Relations in Seventeenth Century New England. Boston, Trustees of the Public Library, 1944. 118 p. Revised edition: New York, Harper and Row, 1965.

Using literary sources, Morgan delineates the Puritan domestic order which determined a hierarchical structure of society. He examines the relationships of husbands and wives, parents and children, and masters and servants as components of this order. Morgan's study of the family encompasses topics on marriage, sexuality, education, labor, and religion.

Paperback edition: Harper and Row.

Sedgwick, Catherine Maria. Home. Boston, J. Munroe, 1835. 158 p.

Popular literature such as Home provides us with a glimpse into nineteenth-century

expectations and prescriptions for middle-class family life. Catherine Sedgwick's novel, one of a series entitled Scenes and Characters Illustrating Christian Truth, is an example of the prescriptive domestic literature which blossomed during the antebellum era. By relating the often melodramatic history of the Barclay family, Sedgwick attempts to describe the path to happiness. She praises the virtues of home education, religion, decorum, and charity, and warns against the perils of business speculation, vanity, and drunkenness. Throughout the novel, she stresses her belief that character depends upon its surroundings-- and that the formation of good character depends especially upon virtuous family life.

Staples, Robert, ed. The Black Family: Essays and Studies. Belmont, California, Wadsworth, 1970 (paperback ed. only). 393 p.

Willie, Charles V., ed. The Family Life of Black People. Columbus, Ohio, Merrill, 1970 (paperback ed. only). x, 341 p.

There has been no major social-historical study of the black family since the publication of E. Franklin Frazier's classic work, The Negro Family in the United States in 1939. These two anthologies, which update Frazier's conclusions, exemplify recent scholarship stimulated in part by Daniel Moynihan's controversial 1965 report on the weakness

of the black family. Staples' collection on the social organization of the black family contains material on history and historiography, the debate over Moynihan's assertions, sexual patterns and roles, and family processes and problems. Willie's book approaches the black family "as an integrative, adaptive, functional system rather than as a social problem or as an illustration of deviance," and focuses on issues of stability and instability. Field studies in this collection examine demographic trends, work, mobility, marital status, and family structures. For a monograph on the subject see Andrew Billingsly's Black Families in White America (New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1968).

Wilmot, Peter, and Young, Michael. The Symmetrical Family. New York, Pantheon, 1973.

The authors explore the linkages between work, leisure, technology, and family relations in this provocative study. Employing a methodological mix of history and sociology, they suggest that shifts in family structure are related to changes in technology. They argue that families have evolved from the preindustrial unit of production to the symmetrical unit of consumption-- where sex roles are less segregated than ever before. Wilmot and Young further outline a principle of "stratified diffusion" to account for the difference in class behavior when the middle class functions as a cultural vanguard.

Wishy, Bernard. The Child and the Republic: The Dawn of Modern American Child Nurture. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1967. x, 205 p.

The child rearing proposals of middle-class writers during the period 1830-1900 are the subject of this study of child nurture. Wishy draws on popular literature, such as the Horatio Alger novels, as well as more conventional sources. By examining children, he analyzes as well larger issues of American national character, religion, and education.

Paperback edition: University of Pennsylvania Press.